consisting of photographs of sheets of isotypes, types or holotypes. It is a pity that these are listed merely as "figures," as such a citation unfortunately does not indicate their importance. No pages are wasted for an index, which obviously shall end the final volume.

The late Dr. Yuncker certainly fulfilled his teacher's judgement in 1933 that he is "very painstaking." He has long been the world authority on the Cuscutaceae, and has written a Flora of Tonga. Now his vast knowledge of the Piperaceae is being made available through the industry of Mrs. Yuncker in completing unfinished manuscripts, and in the wisdom of Dr. Teixeira in publishing them.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XXIII

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional bibliography: Wangerin in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 53 (2): 645. 1930; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 53 (1): 1068 [1050]. 1932; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168 & 169. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 290—299. 1973; Moldenke in Woodson, Schery, & al., Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 60: 42, 101—120, 144—145, & 147. 1973; Thorne in Meggers, Ayensu, & Duckworth, Trop. For. Ecosyst. Afr. & S. Am. 35. 1973.

Thorne (1973) asserts that this is a genus of 160 species, restricted mostly to tropical America. The Fedde & Schuster (1932) reference in the above bibliography bears the date "1925" on its title-page, as does also the Wangerin reference, but actually the former was not published until 1932 and the latter until 1930.

AEGIPHILA BOLIVIANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 292. 1973.

AEGIPHILA BREVIFLORA (Rusby) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 294. 1973.

AEGIPHILA BUCHTIENII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 294. 1973.

AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA Hayek

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 408, 411, 412, & 417. 1973.

AEGIPHILA ELEGANS Moldenke
Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 308. 1973.

AEGIPHILA ELONGATA Moldenke
Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 308. 1973.

AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.
Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 292. 1973; Moldenke in Woodson, Schery, & al., Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 60: 103, 114--115, & 144. 1973.

AEGIPHILA HERZOGII Moldenke
Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 320. 1973.

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA Moldenke
Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 320 (1973) and 27: 164. 1973.

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacq.
Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 293. 1973; Moldenke in Woodson, Schery, & al., Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 60: 102, 106--107, 144, 145, & 147. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.
Additional bibliography: Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 53 (1): 1068 [1050]. 1932; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 294. 1973.
Although the Fedde & Schuster (1932) work cited above bears the date "1925" on its title-page, it was not actually published until 1932.

AEGIPHILA LEWISIANA Moldenke
Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 294. 1973.
López-Palacios & Bautista describe this puzzling plant as an "Arbusto 4--6 m. Hojas membránaceas, elíticas, caudadas, glabrescentes, punteadas por el envés. Frutos amarillos de cáliz trunco, pequeño. Infrutescencias terminales péndulas." They found it growing at 1350 meters altitude. The flowers of this taxon have not as yet been seen either by these collectors or by myself. The fruit characters exhibited by their collection do not match those of the type collection.
Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Palacios & Bautista 3492 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.
Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 294. 1973.

The Eitens describe this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, the petals, filaments, style, and stigma white, and the anthers yellow. They found it growing in low tree and scrub woodland cerrado.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Eiten & Eiten 9463 (N).

AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke

Additional bibliography: Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 53 (1): 1068 [1050]. 1932; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 294. 1973.

The work by Fedde & Schuster, cited above, is dated "1925" on its title-page, but was not actually published until 1932.

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS H.B.K.

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 293 & 295—296. 1973; Moldenke in Woodson, Schery, & al., Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 60: 103, 115--116, 144, & 145. 1973.

Foster (1958) records this species from Bolivia and Macbride (1960) does the same but with a question. Actually, the species is not known from Bolivia. The Steinbach 3168 and D'Orbigny 186 collections, previously cited by me from Bolivia, actually represent A. steinbachii Moldenke instead, as was pointed out by me in 1941 and 1953.

AEGIPHILA MULTIFLORA Ruíz & Pav.

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168 & 169. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 158—159. 1973.

AEGIPHILA OVATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 164—165. 1973.

AEGIPHILA PERUVIANA Turcz.

Additional bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 296 & 299. 1973.

The corollas on Dugand 3431 are said to have been "white" when fresh. Macbride (1960) records the vernacular varisnts "chirapa-sacha" and "ucullucuy-sacha" for this plant and observes that it grows in forests, is about 1 m. tall, and has cream-colored corollas. He says that "It suggests A. filipes Mart. & Schauer but, for one thing, the leaves seem to be firmer or softer [sic]." He cites Klug 3511, Spruce 4275, Ll. Williams 5383, 5479, 5588, 6291, 6836, & 7334, Woytkowski 35183, and Field Mus. Neg. 24619, all from San Martín, Peru. Dwyer (1971) cites Woytkowski 5443, 5529, & 7119 from the same department.

Material of A. peruviana has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. puberulenta Moldenke or as Boraginaceae.

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Bolívar: Dugand 3431 (N). PERU: Loreto: Schunke V. 936 (N). San Martín: Klug 3511

(E--1082326); Spruce 4275 [Macbride photos 24619] (F--686404); Ll. Williams 5383 (F--626634), 5479 (F--626655), 5480 (F--626822), 5588 (F--623162), 5697 (F--627110), 6152 (F--626992), 6291 (F--626708), 6304 (F--626614), 6836 (F--623881), 6860a (F--623905), 7334 (F--623187). BRAZIL: Roraima: Prance, Steward, Ramos, & Monteiro 11057 (Z). BOLIVIA:El Beni: H. H. Rusby 2473 (E--117690, F--162493, W--44614, W--1323300).

AEGIPHILA PLATYPHYLLA Briq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 4: 1168 & 1169. 1904; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Plant. Hassler. 2: 504 & 505. 1904; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 337. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 184 & 383 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Emended citations: PARAGUAY: Hassler 8056 (F--686872--isotype).

AEGIPHILA PLICATA Urb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 252, 264, 269, 270, 357, 359, 361--362, & 472. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 497. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 99 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; C. D. Adams, Flow. Pl. Jam. 634, 635, & 800. 1972.

Adams (1972) comments that this is "A very obscure species known only from the type, Bertero s.n.; endemic."

AEGIPHILA PUBERULENTA Moldenke

This taxon is now known as A. mollis var. puberulenta (Moldenke) López-Palacios, which see.

AEGIPHILA PULCHERRIMA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1940; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 703, 711, & 716--717. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 498. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 139 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 322. 1973.

Macbride (1960) comments that "in all probability" this species and A. insignis Moldenke are conspecific. He avers that A. pulcherrima "Resembles A. insignis unless (ex char.) the following differences are taxonomically significant: leaves rounded at base or rarely subacute, acute or very short-acuminate at apex, midrib pilose both sides as the large veins beneath; axillary cymes to 9 cm. long, half as wide; pedicels 2--4 mm. long, nearly all subtended by oblong or ovate bractlets, often forming a pseudo-involucre and wider than the pair of bracts (at base of each panicle branch), these to 2 cm. long, 4 mm. wide; calyx obconic, lobes 1.3 mm. long; corolla tube 10.4 mm. long, lobes 7.2 mm. long; stigma branches 3.3 mm. long.....Characteristic features of a true species could questionably be known from a single collection; anyway, the yellow pilosity ex char. is only on the midrib as regards the upper leaf surface." He cites only Schunke 400, the type collection, which he says was identified as A. vitelliniflora Klotzsch by I. M. Johnston.

AEGIPHILA PURPURASCENS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: G. Taylor, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 12: 4. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 337. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 134 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Azuay: Camp E.4388 (Se—143947).

AEGIPHILA QUINDUENSIS (H.B.K.) Moldenke

Synonymy: Petitia quinduensis H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl., ed. folio, 2: 201. 1817. Petitia quinduensis Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 606. 1821. Petitia quinduensis Humb. ex Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 418. 1825. Petitia tenuifolia Willd. ex Schult. in Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. Mant. 3: 50. 1827 [not P. tenuifolia Willd. ex Walp., 1845]. Petitia quinduensis Humb. & Kunth ex D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839. Aegiphila humboldtii Schau., Linnaea 20: 483. 1847; A. DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847. Petitia tenuifolia Kunth ex Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 652, in syn. 1847. Petitia quindiuensis H.B.K. apud Schau., Linnaea 20: 483, in syn. 1847. Aegiphita quinduensis (H.B.K.) Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 42: 248, sphalm. 1937.

Additional & emended bibliography: H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl., ed. folio, 2: 201 (1817) and ed. quarto, 2: 248. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 606. 1821; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 418 (1825) and 5: 521. 1828; D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 2, 1: 309. 1840; Schau., Linnaea 20: 483. 1847; Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 652 & 657. 1847; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: 188. 1862; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46 (1893) and pr. 1, 2: 477. 1894; Barnhart, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 29: 590. 1902; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 275, 279, 415—416, & 473—475. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 294. 1938; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46 (1946) and pr. 2, 2: 477. 1946; Moldenke, Fieldiana Bot. 28: 1082. 1957; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3. 1: 46 (1960) and pr. 3, 2: 477. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 337—338. 1966; J. A. Steyerm., Act. Bot. Venez. 1: 170. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114, 121, 380, & 383 (1971) and 2: 595 & 847. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 20—23, 36, & 47. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 242. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 3 m. tall, the leaves subcoriaceous or submembranous, rugose, and rich- or deep-green above, dull beneath, flowering in November, and growing at altitudes of 900—1900 meters. López-Palacios & Bautista describe it as an "Arbusto ca. 3—4 m., glabro. Hojas subcoriáceas en verde, punctulado-glandulosas por el envés. Inflorescencias axilares y terminales péndulas. Cáliz trunco verde; corola amarillo cremosa."

The corollas are described as "creamy-yellow" on Steyermark & Wessels-Boer 100476 and "creamy-white" on Steyermark, Bunting, &

Dressler 98250.

It should be noted here that the revised H.B.K. reference dates given above have been authenticated by the late Dr. John Hendley Barnhart (1902).

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Mutis 782 (W--1562101). VENEZUELA: Aragua: Delgado 115 (W--1740596); Ll. Williams 10251 (W--1459418). Carabono: H. Pittier 8806 (W--1065239). Federal District: H. Pittier 10404 (W--1187131); Steyermark, Bunting, & Dressler 95250 (Ld). Mérida: López-Palacios & Bautista 3504 (Ld). Yaracuy: Steyermark & Wessels-Boer 100476 (Ld, N).

AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA Vell.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphyla racemosa Arrab. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila racemosa Arrab. apud Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 119 & 124, in syn. 1845.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287 & [309--310]. 1851; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 47 (1893), pr. 2, 1: 47 (1946), and pr. 3, 1: 47. 1960; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 718. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 338. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 14. 1968; J. A. Steyerm., Act. Bot. Venez. 3: 156. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114, 121, 129, 131, 133, 145, 378, 381, 382, & 384 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 32, 48, & 50. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 1.1--2 m. tall, or prostrate, or a scandent shrub or vine climbing in trees, the calyx green. They have found it growing in high woods and upland forests, mostly in sandy terra firma, at altitudes of 1000--1800 meters, flowering in January, March, June, and November, and fruiting in June. The corolla is described as "cream" on Prance, Steward, Ramos, & Farias 9940, "yellow" on Archer 8278, "white" on Belém & Pinheiro 2885, and "green" on Archer 8120. Steyermark (1968) cites his no. 88441 from Venezuela.

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Killip & Hazen 11021 (W--1143116). VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Palacios 1641 (Ac), 2123 (Ft, Ld). GUYANA: J. S. de la Cruz 946 (D--622543, W--1069844), 3627 (D--622384, E--908709, F--544284, W--1282855), 4292 (D--603222, E--928089, F--544862, W--1497036), 4552 (D--653913, E--957348, F--573256, W--1343678). SURINAM: Kappler 1717 (E--117687). BRAZIL: Amazônas: G. P. Cooper s.n. [Lower Rio Madeira, March 20--24] (W--2439349); Oliveira 3814 (N). Bahia: Belém & Pinheiro 2885 (Ld). Pará: Archer 8120 (W--2439348), 8278 (W--2439337); Aubréville 187 (P); Dahlgren & Sella 371 (F--602954), 524 (F--602546); Killip & Smith 30389 (W--1464118); E. Oliveira 4442 (N); Snethlage 109 (F--689279). Pernambuco: Pickel 3642 (W--1615647). Rio de Janeiro: Wilkes Exped. s.n. (W--557548). Roraima: Prance, Steward, Ramos, & Farias 9940 (Ac, N).

AEGIPHILA RETICULATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 499. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Emended citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Mutis 985 [857] (W—1560006—type).

AEGIPHILA RIEDELIANA Schau.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphyla serrata Arrab. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila serrata Arrab. apud Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 124. 1845.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 282—283 & [309—310]. 1851; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 47 (1893), pr. 2, 1: 47 (1946), and pr. 3, 1: 47. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 338. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 15. 1968; Angely, Fl. Anal. Fitogeogr. Est. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: i & 827, map 1370. 1971; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 146, 382, & 384 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 319. 1973.

The O. Camargo 881 [Herb. Anchieta 59493], distributed as A. riedeliana, is actually A. hassleri Briq.

AEGIPHILA RIMBACHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 5. 1947; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 500. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 134 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Emended citations: ECUADOR: Los Ríos: Rimbach 234 (F—759294—isotype, W—1619495—isotype).

AEGIPHILA RORAIMENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Moldenke, Fieldiana Bot. 28: 1082. 1957; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 338—339. 1966; J. A. Steyerm., Act. Bot. Venez. 1: 90, 92, & 170. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 122 & 129 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 48—49 & 53. 1973.

López-Palacios (1973) feels that A. steyermarkii, A. steyermarkii var. macrophylla, A. steyermarkii var. obtusifolia, and A. venezuelensis Moldenke should all be reduced to synonymy under A. roraimensis. In regard to A. steyermarkii and its varieties this may be justified, but A. venezuelensis is certainly a distinct taxon.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Lasser 1838 (N); J. A. Steyermark 93834 (N).

AEGIPHILA SALTICOLA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 500. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 146 & 180 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Mexia 5922 (Ba—isotype, F--673005—type). SÃO LUIZ ISLAND: Froes 11856 (Ws, Ws, Ws).

AEGIPHILA SCANDENS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 500. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 122 & 146 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; López-Palacios, Pittieria 5: 16 & 19. 1973; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 19 & 49—50. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 79. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as "sprawling liana-like" or "vining", the leaves membranous or firmly membranous, rich- or deep-green above, paler or dull-green beneath, and found it growing at altitudes of 100—250 meters, blooming in March. The corollas are described as "creamy-greenish" on Steyermark, Bunting, & Blanco 101487 and as "branca esverdeada" on Ducke 1190. López-Palacios (1973) asserts that the "Steyermark 102197" [i.e., Steyermark, Bunting, & Blanco 102197], distributed as A. scandens, is really A. elata var. macrophylla (H.B.K.) López-Palacios.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazônas: Ducke 1190 (W—2592938).

AEGIPHILA SCHIMPFFII Moldenke

Synonymy: Aegiphila schimpfii Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 450, sphalm. 1948.

Additional bibliography: Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 5. 1947; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 500—501. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 135 & 382 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

Additional & emended synonymy: Aegiphyla sellowiana Cham. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegyphila sellowiana Cham. ex Luetzelburg, Estud. Bot. Nordést. 3: 224. 1923. Aegiphila sellowiana var. subglabrata Cham. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 332, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila tomentosa var. silvestris Regnell ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 329, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila sellowiana Mart. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 332, in text. syn. (1934), Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila sellowiana Link & Otto ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 332, in text. syn. (1934), Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila orbignyana Mart. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 266, in syn. 1937. Aegiphila selloviana Cham. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 266, in text. syn. (1937), Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila schowiana Cham. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 266, in text. syn. (1937), Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila integerrima (Jacq.) Jacks. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. 1940.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 281 & [309—310]. 1851; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew.,

pr. 1, 1: 47. 1893; Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 2: 821. 1902; Chod. & Hassler, Plant. Hassler. 1: 200. 1902; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 4: 1167. 1904; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Plant. Hassler. 2: 503. 1904; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 58 [ser. 4, 11], Mem. 3: 546. 1911; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 257--259, 268, 311, 326, 329--335, 339, 341, & 472--477. 1934; Sampaio, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio Jan. 13: 284. 1937; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 47. 1946; Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 5. 1947; Rambo, Sellowia 6: 59, 84, & 153. 1954; Barroso, Rodriguésia 32: 71. 1957; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 47. 1960; Veloso & Klein, Sellowia 13: 248 & 255. 1961; Angely, Fl. Anal. Paran., ed. 1, 579. 1965; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 319, 321, 339, & 342. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 15. 1968; Veloso & Klein, Sellowia 20: 83, 124, 145, & 152. 1968; Angely, Fl. Anal. Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 1 & 827--828, map 1371. 1971; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 135, 146, 181, 354, 380, & 382--385 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 27. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 168. 1973.

Although the cumulative index cites A. obducta Vell. to pages 248 and 255 of the Veloso & Klein work (1961) referred to above, it is actually A. sellowiana which is mentioned on those pages. Barroso (1957) cites Brade 15096 for A. sellowiana. Sampaio (1937) records the vernacular names "tamanqueiro" and "tembetarú" for this species, but notes that they are also applied to Fagara rhoifolia (Lam.) Engl. and F. tingoassuiba (St. Hil.) Engl.

The corollas on Hatschbach, Lindeman, & Haas 13227 are described as having been "white", while on Eiten & Eiten 7918 they were "slightly greenish-white" and on Irwin, Anderson, Stieber, & Lee 34355 they were "cream" colored. The Eitens also describe the style and stigmas as white, the anthers rusty-brown, and the calyx grayish-white. They also describe the plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, the flowers with an odor like that of lilac (Syringa vulgaris), and found it growing in a hilly region of grassy pastures and low secondary forests. Their specimen is said to have come from the "same colony as G. Gottsberger 31241166". Irwin and his associates refer to the plant as a tree, about 5 m. tall, the trunk 12 cm. in diameter, and found it in open places in slope forests at 1000 m. altitude. On Eiten & Eiten 2455 the flowers are described as having had the "petals greenish-white, filaments white, old anthers coco-brown", the plant was a shrub 2.5 m. tall, the trunk 4 cm. in diameter at the base, growing in shrubby fields.

It should be noted here that the "Aegiphila sellowii" of Rambo, Sellowia 6: 84 (1954) and of Reitz, Sellowia 22: 8 (1970) is actually an error for Aloysia sellowii (Briq.) Moldenke. The Lindeman & Haas 981 & 3190, distributed as A. sellowiana, are actually A. paraguariensis Briq.

Additional & emended citations: ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Asplund

18789 (N). BRAZIL: Espirito Santo: Campos Novaes 932 (W--389898). Mato Grosso: Malme 2473 (W--1483472). Minas Gerais: P. Clausen 632 (P); Frambach 123 (F--670018); Henschen I.184 (W--201216, W--201217); Irwin, Anderson, Stieber, & Lee 34355 (Ld, N); Mexia 5396 (E--1069161); Regnell I.184 (W--1323305, W--1323307). Paraná: Dusén 474a (E--908070), 15855 (E--1036229, W--1481613), 16162 (D--683021), 17362 (E--908061, W--1481614); Hatschbach 15699 (Ac, W--2563952); Hatschbach, Lindeman, & Haas 13227 (Ld, W--2563892), 13669 (W--2564797). Pernambuco: Moss 101 (W--1519750). Rio Grande do Sul: Rambo 38921 (P), 40774 (B), 52931 (B). Santa Catarina: Rambo 31530 (B); Reitz & Klein 17357 (N, W--2548356). São Paulo: Eiten & Eiten 2455 (W--2687679), 7918 (Ac); F. C. Hoehne s.n. [Herb. Inst. Bot. S. Paulo 8179] (W--1543160). State undetermined: Herb. Mus. Paris. s.n. [Brésil] (P). BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 1332 (E--117685, F--165851, W--44616).

AEGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA Moldenke

Synonymy: Aegiphila sessiliflora [Moldenke] apud López-Palacios, Pittieria 5: 23, sphalm. (1973) and Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 26, sphalm. 1973.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 33: 139. 1933; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.6: 455. 1963; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 339--340. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 & 122 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 300 (1973) and 27: 81. 1973; López-Palacios, Pittieria 5: 23. 1973; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 26 & 50--51. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a large tree, 5--25 m. tall, the trunk to 35 cm. in diameter at breast height, the wood white, the bark gray, fissured in many small plates, the branches (in June) heavily laden with clusters of fruit, the leaves herbaceous or subcoriaceous, flexible, clear- or gray-green, the fruiting-calyx green-ferruginous, the fruit (immature?) green or yellow-green, ovoid, fleshy, borne in clusters, 15--18 mm. long, 4-seeded. They have found it growing in cafetal and along fencerows, at altitudes of 5--1800 meters, fruiting in April and May.

Material of this species has been misidentified, distributed in various herbaria, and even reported by me in previous installments of these notes as A. cuatrecasasi Moldenke.

Sr. López-Palacios tells me in a personal communication that the type collection of A. sessiliflora, Archer 392, was actually collected at Sonson, Antioquia, Colombia, rather than at the Estacion Experimental Tulio Ospina as is stated on the label of the type specimen and as I affirmed in my original description of the taxon (1933). He knows this from a longhand inscription on an isotype in the Medellin herbarium. In his splendid 1973 work, he affirms that Lasser 1167 is not A. sessiliflora and that this spe-

cies does not occur in Venezuela. From the wording of his discussion (see under A. grandis in these notes) I am not certain if he agrees with me that it is actually A. grandis, but it seems as though that is his opinion. At least, he does not seem to offer any alternative identification.

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Archer 392 (W—1470995—type). Cundinamarca: Barclay, Juajibioy, & Gama 3519 (W—2702146). Huila: E. L. Little Jr. 7940 (N, N, W—2140408); Little & Ramírez 7800 (N, W—2140373). Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 17075 (N), 21007 (N, W—2612524).

AEGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA var. CUATRECASASI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 385. 1962; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

AEGIPHILA SETIFORMIS Rusby

Additional & emended synonymy: Aegiphila densiflora Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 107. 1896. Aegiphila filifolia Rusby ex Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 4: 1168, nom. nud. 1904.

Additional bibliography: H. H. Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 4: 245 (1895) and 6: 107. 1896; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, pr. 1, 12. 1901; Thiselt.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 4. 1904; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 4: 1168. 1904; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 255, 276, 280, 431, 433—435, 441, & 472. 1934; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, pr. 2, 12. 1941; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, pr. 3, 12. 1959; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 720. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 502. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 181 & 379 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

It should be noted here that the type collection of this species bears printed labels reading "Vic. Cochabamba. 1891", but Dr. Rusby personally corrected these in his characteristic longhand in some (not all) cases to "Songo, November 1890".

Additional & emended citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 878a, in part (E—117683—isotype, F—163577—isotype, W—44615—isotype, W—1323303—isotype, Ws—isotype), 1732 (E—117686, F—77814, F—686973, W—55751, W—1133925).

AEGIPHILA SKUTCHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 5. 1947; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 340. 1966; Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 169 & 175. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 66 & 78 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

This species has been found growing in forests at altitudes of 1400—2050 meters.

AEGIPHILA SMITHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1940; J. F.

Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 703, 705, & 717. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 340. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 & 139 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Belshaw describes this plant as a vine to 10 feet in length, with red fruit in August, and found it growing at 1300 feet altitude. Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Citharexylum sp. Macbride (1960) cites Killip & Smith 26284 from Junín, Klug 3894 from San Martín, and Asplund 14048, Killip & Smith 26957, Klug 1460 & 1490, Mexia 6499, Tessmann 3591, and Ll. Williams 680, 1390, & 3689 from Loreto, Peru.

Additional & emended citations: PERU: Junín: Killip & Smith 26284 (F—616091). Loreto: Killip & Smith 26957 (F—616759—isotype, W—1460769—isotype); Klug 1460 (F—627527, W—1495848), 1490 (F—627493); Mexia 6499 (Ba); Ll. Williams 3689 (F—618027). San Martín: Belshaw 3213 (Z).

AEGIPHILA SORDIDA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 192—193 (1932) and 1: 264, 299—300, & 477. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1940; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 702, 704, & 717—718. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 503. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 139 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 287. 1973.

Macbride (1960) cites Killip & Smith 26715 from Junín and Killip & Smith 27793 and Ll. Williams 5054 from Loreto, Peru.

Emended citations: PERU: Loreto: Killip & Smith 27793 (W—1461493); Ll. Williams 5054 (F—623861—type).

AEGIPHILA SPICATA (Rusby) Moldenke

Synonymy: Citharexylon spicatum Rusby, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 81. 1900. Aegiphila bangii Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 432, in syn. 1934. Citharexylum spicatum Rusby apud A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938 [not C. spicatum (Jacques) Sprague, 1924, nor Ryan, 1940].

Additional & emended bibliography: H. H. Rusby, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 81. 1900; Thiselt.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 43. 1904; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 5 & 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Moldenke, Phytologia 6: 254. 1958; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 707. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 340. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 181, 378, & 430 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; Fletcher in Hillier, Man Trees & Shrubs, ed. 2, 76 (1972) and impr. ed., 76. 1972; Moldenke, Phytologia 23: 417 & 418 (1972) and 25: 236 & 298. 1973.

Schunke describes this plant as a liana 6—7 feet long, growing in low woods and low forests, at altitudes of 250—400 meters, and found it in flower in October and December. The corollas are described as having been "greenish-yellow" on Schunke V. 1300 and as

"2.5GY9/8" on Schunke V. 905 [to what color this code number refers I have not as yet been able to ascertain].

Fletcher (1972) lists "Citharexylum spicatum Rusby" as cultivated in England, but from his description and his citation of C. bessonianum as a synonym, it seems obvious that he is referring to C. spicatum (Jacques) Sprague (which is now more correctly called C. ligustrinum Van Houtte and is cultivated in various countries of Europe and well as in the United States). Aegiphila spicata is not known from cultivation.

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. cordifolia (Ruíz & Pav.) Moldenke.

It should be noted here that while the Citharexylum spicatum (Jacques) Sprague, referred to above, is a synonym of C. ligustrinum Van Houtte, C. spicatum Ryan is a synonym of C. fruticosum L.

Additional citations: PERU: Huánuco: Schunke V. 1300 (N). Loreto: Schunke V. 905 (N).

AEGIPHILA SPLENDENS Schau.

Synonymy: Aegyphylla splendens Schau. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names [1], in syn. 1941.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 280—281 & [309—310]. 1851; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 47. 1893; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 259, 266, 267, 330, 344—345, 473, & 475. 1934; Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names [1]. 1941; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 47 (1946) and pr. 3, 1: 47. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 340. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 146 & 385 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

AEGIPHILA SPRUCEANA Moldenke

Synonymy: Aegiphila sprucena Moldenke apud López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 51, sphalm. 1973.

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 717. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 340—341. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 146 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 51—52. 1973.

Emended citations: BRAZIL: Amazônas: Spruce 2296 [Macbride photos 28388] (F—676543—isotype).

AEGIPHILA STANDLEYI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 504. 1961; Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 170 & 175. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 78 & 87 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Gibson (1970) cites only P. C. Standley 65004 from Sacatepéquez, Guatemala, where the species has been found growing in damp forests at 1000 to 1250 meters altitude.

Emended citations: COSTA RICA: San José: P. C. Standley 37570 (W--1227983--type).

AEGIPHILA STEINBACHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: E. J. Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 11: 5. 1953; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 713. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 504. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 181 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Additional & emended citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: D'Orbigny 186 (P), 1086 (Cb); J. Steinbach 3168 (B--isotype, Ed--isotype, F--55292h--isotype, N--type, Z--photo of isotype), 14781 (S).

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: G. Taylor, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 12: 4. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 341. 1966; J. A. Steyerm., Act. Bot. Venez. 1: 73, 92, & 170. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 181 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 53 & 54. 1973.

López-Palacios (1973) feels that this species should be reduced to synonymy under A. roraimensis Moldenke, and in this opinion he may well be correct. Certainly the two taxa are uncomfortably close in their characters.

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII var. MACROPHYLLA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 341. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 122 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 53 & 54. 1973.

López-Palacios (1973) feels that this taxon should be reduced to synonymy under A. roraimensis Moldenke and this disposition of it may ultimately prove correct. I feel that, at least, the variety may well represent nothing more than an ecoform of A. steyermarkii.

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII var. OBTUSIFOLIA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 505. 1961; J. A. Steyerm., Act. Bot. Venez. 1: 170. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 122 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 53 & 54. 1973.

López-Palacios (1973) feels that this variety, also, should be reduced to the synonymy of A. roraimensis Moldenke, but I feel that more material should be examined from both type localities before final judgment is proclaimed.

AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 235, 275, 276, 461--462, 474, 476, & 477. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1940; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 703 & 718. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 505. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 135 & 139 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Macbride (1960) cites Killip & Smith 27439, Klug 2076, Tessmann

5155, and Ll. Williams 8225 from Loreto, Peru. Sastre & Echeverry describe the plant as a "liane, duvet roussâtre, sépales verts, fruits jaunâtres" and found it flowering and fruiting in February.

Additional & emended citations: PERU: Loreto: Killip & Smith 27439 (F—607590—isotype, W—1461188—isotype); Klug 2076 (E—1005234, W—1456729); Sastre & Echeverry 639 (P, P); Ll. Williams 8225 (F—623348).

AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA var. KLUGII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 718. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 505. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 139 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

AEGIPHILA SURFACEANA Moldenke

This taxon is now known as A. mollis var. surfaceana (Moldenke) Moldenke, which see.

AEGIPHILA SWARTZIANA Urb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 253, 254, 264, 269, 270, 354—357, 362, 433, & 476. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 506 (1961) and 13: 332. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 100 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; C. D. Adams, Flow. Pl. Jam. 634, 635, & 800. 1972.

Adams (1972) comments that this species is "Very rare, known only from the type, Swartz s.n." Actually, it is known thus far to me from three collections and 15 specimens which have been cited in previous installments of these notes.

Emended citations: JAMAICA: W. Harris 11716 (D—591808, E—806566, F—450968, W—791958).

AEGIPHILA SYLVATICA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 506. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Emended citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Killip & Smith 14849 (W—1350819—isotype).

AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA (H.B.K.) Moldenke

Additional & emended synonymy: Ehretia ternifolia H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl., ed. folio, 3: [51]—52, pl. 209. 1818. Ehretia ternifolia Kunth ex Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 647. 1825. Ehretia ternifolia Humb. & Kunth ex D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 630. 1839. Ehretia ternifolia Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 2, 1: 543. 1840. Amerina ternifolia (H.B.K.) P. DC., Prodr. 9: 513. 1845. Amerina ternifolia DC. apud Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 106. 1893. Aegiphila ternifolia H.B.K. ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 16. 1973.

Additional & emended bibliography: H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl.,

ed. folio, 3: [51]--52, pl. 209 (1818) and ed. quarto, 3: 66, pl. 209. 1818; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 647. 1825; D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 630. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 2, 1: 543. 1840; P. DC., Prodr. 9: 513. 1845; Schau., Linnaea 20: 483. 1847; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: 187 & 188. 1863; Bocq., Rev. Verbénac. 187 & 188. 1863; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 47, 106, 345, & 823 (1893) and pr. 1, 2: 131. 1894; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6 & 41. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1940; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 47, 106, 345, & 823 (1946), pr. 2, 2: 131 (1946), pr. 3, 1: 47, 106, 345, & 823 (1960), and pr. 3, 2: 131. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 506 (1961) and 13: 342. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114, 115, 122, 389, 401, & 402 (1971) and 2: 491, 569, & 848. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 235, 238, & 291 (1973) and 27: 74. 1973; López-Palacios, Pittieria 5: [8], 9, 24, & 43--[49]. 1973; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 16 & 55—56. 1973.

Illustrations: H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl., ed. folio, 3: pl. 209 [in color] (1818) and ed. quarto, 3: pl. 209. 1818.

One of the most outstanding contributions made by López-Palacios in his recent important investigations on the Verbenaceae of Venezuela is the re-interpretation of A. ternifolia, which I had up to this time completely misinterpreted, and his shifting of this name to what has almost uniformly in the past been known as A. verrucosa Schau. His discussion of the matter in a journal which is not very widely distributed is, therefore, worth repeating here:

"Desda la época de Humboldt hasta la fecha nadie ha vuelto a hablar de colecciones de Ae. ternifolia en Venezuela. Ello se debe a lo siguiente: Cuando el Dr. Moldenke escribió su Monografía, no pudo estudiar 'ningún especimen de la colección típica', lo cual explica que haya interpretado como ternifolia especímenes que correspondan a formas triverticeladas y cortipecioladas de la Ae. bogotensis; así los ejemplares de K, dos de Goudot s.n. y uno de Lehmann (690), necesitan reinterpretación y deben ser colocados en su taxon verdadero: Ae. bogotensis.

"Por este mismo motivo el Dr. Moldenke se aparta en su descripción de Ae. ternifolia de la diagnosis original y habla de 'ramitas densamente tomentosas', y de hojas 'densamente pubescentes, y de pecíolos 'densamente tomentosos cuando jóvenes', mientras que Humboldt habla de 'ramas glabras', 'hojas glabras, con pequeñísimos puntos canescentes, pecíolos tenuemente canescentes, puberulentos', lo que se comprueba con la ilustración o tabla No 209, que aparece en la iconografía de la obra de Humboldt. También echa de menos 'los pedúnculos, las inflorescencias corimbosas, los pecíolos cortos ('semipollicares') las grandes hojas, el borde del cáliz lobado ('irregulariter quadrilobus') y la pubescencia cano pulverulenta'.

"Tuve oportunidad de ver en P el tipo de la Ehretia ternifolia: H. B. No 703, y tengo la absoluta seguridad de que es coespecífica

con la Aegiphila verrucosa Schau.

"Parece que tampoco Schauer hubiera visto el tipo de H. B., porque de haberlo hecho, no se le hubiera escapado la coespecificidad existente con el ejemplar de Moritz, y se habría abstenido de crear su nueva especie Ae. verrucosa.

"Es cierto que la Ae. verrucosa Schau. fue creada sobre un ejemplar de Moritz de hojas opuestas; pero acontece que con frecuencia en una misma planta aparecen ramas con hojas opuestas y triverticeladas. Ya en otra oportunidad se ha llamado l'attentión sobre este fenómeno que ocurre en muchas Verbenáceas: Lantana trifolia, Lantana aristeguietae, Vitex orinocensis var. multiflora; Lantana armata; Petrea racemosa, etc.

"El ejemplar típico de Moritz ha desaparecido en el incendio del Herbario de Berlín durante la última guerra, pero de la comparación de los isótipos existentes con el ejemplar de Humboldt no queda duda de que se trata del mismo taxon.

"El Dr. Moldenke ha determinado come Ae. verrucosa el ejemplar 2972 de Aristeguieta, colectado en la Colonia Tovar, en la zona misma del tipo de H. B., ejemplar clara y manifiestamente ternado; de la zona de los Andes existe el ejemplar 720 de Bernardi, con ramas igualmente de hojas 3-verticeladas unas, y otras de hojas opuestas. Pero en todo el territorio la población es perfectamente homogénea y sólo existe la que hasta hoy se ha considerado como Ae. verrucosa, y que yo sostengo que es Ae. ternifolia. Es pues claro que nunca se hubiera vuelto a hacer mención de la Ae. ternifolia, puesto que todos los ejemplares pertenecientes a ella han sido colocados en su sinónimo Ae. verrucosa."

López-Palacios cites the following collections from Venezuela: Aragua: Allart 426, Aristeguieta & Medina 2964, 2972, Fendler 841, Jahn 444, Karsten s.n., Moritz 897, Pittier 9347, Steyermark 86211, 90886, Steyermark, Wurdack, & Prance 95869, Trujillo s.n. Distrito Federal: Lasser 978, 979, Steyermark 55055. Mérida: Bernardi 720, 6087, Little 15572, Maguire 39437, Ruíz-Terán 1689, 3088, 3188, 3992. Miranda: Humboldt & Bonpland 703. Trujillo: Ruíz-Terán & López-Palacios 7630. However, of these collections he affirms that only Aristeguieta & Medina 2972 in the Caracas and Mérida herbaria and Bernardi 720 in the Mérida herbarium have regularly ternate leaves. All the rest of the collections which he cites appear to have opposite leaves and therefore must be regarded as representing what he calls A. ternifolia f. oppositifolia López-Palacios.

The Lehmann B.T.690 previously cited by me as A. ternifolia is actually the type collection of what is now known as A. bogotensis f. ternata Moldenke.

AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA f. OPPOSITIFOLIA López-Palacios, Pittieria 5: 47. 1973.

Synonymy: Aegiphila verrucosa Schau., Linnaea 20: 483. 1847.

Lycium grandifolium Willd. ex Karst., Ausw. Neu. Sch. Gew. Venez. 32, in syn. 1848 [not L. grandifolium Willd. ex Roem. & Schult., 1819]. Brückea grandifolia (Willd.) Klotzsch & Karst., Ausw. Neu. Sch. Gew. Venez. 32, pl. 10. 1848. Brueckea grandifolia Klotzsch & Karst. apud Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 345. 1893. Brückea eglandulosa Klotzsch & Karst. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 286, in syn. 1934. Brückea verrucosa (Schau.) Klotzsch & Karst. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 286, in syn. 1934. Brueckea eglandulosa Klotzsch & Karst. ex A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 41, in syn. 1938. Brueckea verrucosa Klotzsch & Karst. ex A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 41, in syn. 1938. Brueckea verrucosa (Schau.) Klotzsch & Karst. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 8, in syn. 1940.

Bibliography: López-Palacios, Pittieria 5: 47. 1973.

This form is based on Moritz 897 from Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela, deposited in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, a specimen which is also an isotype of A. verrucosa Schau.

The form differs from the typical form of the species only in having decussate-opposite leaves.

Recent collectors describe the plant as a shrub or tree, 3 m. tall, the leaves coriaceous or subcoriaceous, deep- or dark-green above, paler beneath, the flowers "partly fragrant", and found it growing in cloud forests and in moist woodlands along quebradas, at altitudes of 1675 to 2200 meters, flowering in January and June and fruiting in May. The corollas are described as having been "white" on Aristeguieta 2972.

The Lycium grandifolium Willd. ex Roem. & Schult., referred to in the synonymy above, is a synonym of Acnistus grandiflorus Miers in the Solanaceae.

Citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Allart 426 (A, N, N—photo, N—photo, Ve, Z—photo, Z—photo); Aristeguieta & Medina 2964 (Ve—42095); Fendler 841 (Cb, E—1948649, G, K); Jahn 444 (Ve, W—703724, Z—photo); Karsten s.n. [Colonia Tovar, 1848] (B, B, B, B, B, B, B, Bm, Bm, K, L, L, L, L, N, N—photo, N—photo, N—photo, N—photo, P, V, V, V, Z—photo, Z—photo, Z—photo, Z—photo), s.n. [1847] (B); Moritz 897 [Macbride photos 28389] (A—photo of type, B—isotype, B—photo of type, Bm—isotype, Cb—isotype, Cb—isotype, D—photo of type, F—photo of type, G—photo of type, K—type, K—isotype, L—isotype, N—isotype, N—photo of type, N—photo of type, N—photo of isotype, N—photo of isotype, N—photo of isotype, P—isotype, S—photo of type, W—photo of type, Z—photo of type, Z—photo of type, Z—photo of isotype, Z—photo of isotype), s.n. (Bm); H. Pittier 9347 (Ba, N, N—photo, W—1186390, Z—photo); Steyermark & Allen 90886 (N); Steyermark, Wurdack, & Prance 95869 (W—2584224, Z). Federal District: Aristeguieta 2972, in part (N); Lasser 978 (Ve—25955), 979 (Ve—26069); J. A. Steyermark 55055 (N, S, W—1901703), 86211 (N). Mérida: Bernardi

6087 (N); B. Maguire 39437 (N).

AEGIPHILA TRIFIDA Sw., Prodr. 32 [as "Aegiphila"]. 1788; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259. 1789.

Synonymy: Aegiphila trifida Sw., Prodr. 32. 1788. Aegiphyla trifida Sw. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila trifida var. affinis Urb. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 356, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila 3-fida Sw. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 270, in syn. 1937.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259 (1789) and pr. 2, 2: 259. 1796; Raeusch., Nom. Bot., ed. 3, 37. 1797; H. C. Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1809; Roem. & Schult. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 [Stuttg.], 3: 102--103 & [535]. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 16. 1821; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict., ed. 1, 8 (1840) and ed. 2, 8. 1849; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 47 (1893), pr. 2, 1: 47 (1946), and pr. 3, 1: 47. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 506. 1961; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 14 & 15. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 100, 377, 383, & 384 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; C. D. Adams, Flow. Pl. Jam. 634, 635, & 800. 1972; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 36. 1973.

Adams (1972) describes this species as "Local.....on limestone, shale or serpentine; 1500—4100 feet; fl. Mar—Aug, fr. Mar, Aug, Dec.....endemic" and cites W. Harris 9372 and Proctor 7683 & 8746.

Emended citations: JAMAICA: N. L. Britton 4053 (F—250427, W—848672); Collector undesignated s.n. [Ex Herb. Bot. Jam.] (W—521823); W. Harris 5892 (F—145585), 6144 (F—145680), 6273 (F—145726, W—521553), 9372 (F—242766, W—656482), s.n. [Whitfield Coffee Plantation, May 25, 1897] (F—145421); Orcutt 5622 (Ca—430598).

AEGIPHILA TRUNCATA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 263, 289--290, & 475. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1940; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 714. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 341. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; López-Palacios, Pittieria 5: 22. 1973; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 24. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 80. 1973.

Barclay and his associates describe this plant as a tree, 8—15 m. tall, the flowers borne in small axillary clusters ("panicles in bud"), the corollas, filaments, styles, and stigmas white, the anthers brownish, and the "old fruits persistent", and found it growing on wooded and steep rocky slopes at 1800—2400 m. altitude, flowering in July and fruiting in April.

Emended citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Barclay, Juajibioy, & Gama 3330 (W—2702383), 3591 (W—2702108); Mutis 3659 (W—1560049),

5191 (W--1560083--type).

AEGIPHILA UMBRACULIFORMIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: G. Taylor, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 12: 4. 1959; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 702--704 & 719. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 341. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 139 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 287. 1973.

Macbride (1960) cites only the type collection, Stork & Horton 9495, from Huánuco, Peru.

AEGIPHILA UNIFLORA Urb.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 17. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 100 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; C. D. Adams, Flow. Pl. Jam. 634, 635, & 800. 1972.

Adams (1972) comments that this species is "Very rare....3800 feet.....endemic", flowering and fruiting in January. He cites only W. Harris 5533, the type and only known collection.

Emended citations: JAMAICA: W. Harris 5533 (F--145337--isotype).

AEGIPHILA VALERII Standl.

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 7: 6. 1929; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 53 (1): 1068 [1050]. 1932; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 252, 258, 263, 289--292, 299, & 476. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 341. 1966; Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 169, 170, & 176. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 66 & 87 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 289. 1973; Moldenke in Woodson, Schery, & al., Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 60: 104 & 144. 1973.

The Jiménez M. 1344, distributed as A. anomala Pittier, appears to be A. valerii Standl. instead, if these two taxa are actually distinct -- a matter on which I am not completely convinced. Recent workers maintain that the two can be differentiated by A. anomala having the calyx more or less lobed and the flowers twice as large, while A. valerii has the calyx truncate and the flowers half as large. Jiménez describes the plant as a tree, 12--14 m. tall, the "Tronco recto, cilindrico, liso, ramificando a unos 8 m.", the flowers abundant, and the corollas white and caducous. He encountered it in bloom in December.

The Fedde & Schuster (1932) reference given in the bibliography above is dated "1925" on its title-page, but was not actually issued until 1932.

Additional & emended citations: COSTA RICA: Guanacaste: Jiménez M. 1344 (N, Ws, Ws); Standley & Valerio 44375 (W--1253621), 44508 (W--1253671), 45236 (W--1253997), 46079 (W--1254439); Valerio 148 (W--1206252--type). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 443, fig. 5. 1948 (N).

AEGIPHILA VALLENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: E. J. Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 11: 5.

1953; Cuatrecasas, Revist. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 10: 246. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 18. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 115 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Cuatrecasas (1958) found this plant growing in the "selva subandina" of Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

AEGIPHILA VELUTINOSA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1940; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 704 & 719—720. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 18. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 139 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Macbride (1960) cites only the type collection, Cook & Gilbert 1382, the only known collection to date.

Emended citations: PERU: Cuzco: Cook & Gilbert 1382 (W—604562—type).

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: G. Taylor, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 12: 4. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 341. 1966; J. A. Steyerm., Act. Bot. Venez. 1: 48, 52, 101, & 170. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 5. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 122 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 53—55. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 228 (1973) and 27: 82. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or tree, 3—5 m. tall, the slender stem about 1 cm. in diameter, the leaves membranous or firmly membranous, dark- or dull-green above, paler green beneath, the rachis and pedicels gray-green, the calyx pale-green, the corolla 9 mm. long, its lobes 4 mm. long and 2.5 mm. wide, the filaments white, and the anthers buff-brown. They have found it growing along streambeds at altitudes of 1200—1700 m., flowering in June, and fruiting in November. The corolla is said to have been "whitish" on J. A. Steyermark 75664.

López-Palacios (1973) feels that this taxon is conspecific with A. roraimensis Moldenke, but with this opinion I cannot agree.

Material of A. venezuelensis has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Daphnopsis sp. On the other hand, the Steyermark, Bunting, & Wessels-Boer 100249, distributed as A. venezuelensis, is var. serrata Moldenke.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: J. A. Steyermark 75516a (N), 75664 (N).

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS var. SERRATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 342. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 122 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 53 & 55. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 228 (1973) and 27: 82. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a small tree, 2.5—3

m. tall, with brittle branches, the leaves membranous, dull-green above, with the veins very prominent beneath, and have found it growing at 1200--1400 m. altitude, fruiting in October and November. The Agostini & Fariñas 107, cited below, was previously erroneously cited by me as A. integrifolia (Jacq.) Jacq.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Agostini & Fariñas 107 (B, N). Yaracuy: Steyermark, Bunting, & Wessels-Boer 100249 (Ld, N, W--2622359).

AEGIPHILA VERTICILLATA Vell.

Additional & emended synonymy: Aegiphila tomentosa Cham., Linnaea 7: 110--111. 1832. Aegiphyla tomentosa Cham. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphyla verticillata Arrab. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila verticillata Arrab. apud Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 118 & 124. 1845. Aegiphila tomentosa Cham. & Schlecht. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 329, in text. syn. 1934; Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 4, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila tomentosa var. silvestris Regnell ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 329, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila rotundifolia Sellow ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 329, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila lanata Casar. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 272, in syn. [not A. lanata Moldenke, 1933]. Egiphila lanata Casar. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1941.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 118, 121, & 124. 1845; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 279--281 & [309--310]. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: [Rev. Verbénac.] 188. 1863; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 47. 1893; H. H. Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 107. 1896; H. H. Rusby, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 81. 1900; Hayek, Denkschr. Kaiser. Akad. Wiss. Math.-nat. 79 (1): 296. 1908; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 58 [ser. 4, 11], Mem. 3: 546. 1911; Ustari, Flor. Umgeb. Staat São Paulo 228. 1911; Donn. Sm., Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; F. C. Hoehne, Alb. Secc. Bot. Mus. Paul. 130 & 144. 1925; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio Jan. 37: 334. 1943; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 47 (1946) and pr. 3, 1: 47. 1960; Rizzini in Ferré, Simpos. Sôbre Cerrado 107. 1962; Angely, Fl. Anal. Paran., ed. 1, 580. 1965; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 319, 339, & 342. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 15. 1968; Ferré, Plant. Bras. Esp. Cerrado 24. 1969; Angely, Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 1: xxxvi. 1969; Goodland, Phytologia 20: 78. 1970; Angely, Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 828 & i, map 1371. 1971; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 146, 184, 380, & 382--384 (1971) and 2: 491 & 848. 1971.

Recent collectors describe this plant as 50 cm. tall and have encountered it growing on campo cerrado, flowering in January and October. The corollas on Lindeman & Haas 3177 are said to have been "pale-yellow".

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Glaziou

13056 (W—1110397), 20428 (W—1112523); Regnell I.310 [1867] (W—1323306). Paraná: Dusén 7236 (E—1036225, W—1481611), 14871 (W—1481612), 15982 (E—908062); Hatschbach 31110 (Ld); Reitz & Klein 17562 (W—2548343), 17876 (W—2548342); Smith, Klein, & Hatschbach 14508 (N). São Paulo: Glaziou 8184 (F—538563); Lindeman & Haas 3177 (N).

AEGIPHILA VILLOSA (Aubl.) Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259 [as "A. villosa Aubl."]. 1789; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 342. 1934.

Additional & emended synonymy: Manabea villosa Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guian. 1: 62—63. 1775. Aegiphila villosa Vahl ex J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259. 1789. Aegiphila villosa (Aubl.) Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: 294. 1792. Aegiphila villosa (Aubl.) Vahl, Eclog. Amer. 1: 16. 1796. Aegiphila villosa (Aubl.) Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 616. 1797. Manabaea villosa Aubl. ex Turton in J. F. Gmel., Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 219, in syn. 1802. Aegiphila villosa Willd., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 82. 1821. Aegiphyla villosa Vahl apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila villosa Lam. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 232, in syn. 1937. Manabea tomentosa Perrottet ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 296, in syn. 1938. Aegiphila verbascifolia L. C. Rich. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 4, in syn. 1940.

Additional & emended bibliography: Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guian. 1: 62—63. 1775; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259. 1789; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: pl. 70, fig. 2 (1791) and 1: 294. 1792; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 2, 2: 259. 1796; Vahl, Eclog. Amer. 1: 16. 1796; Raeusch., Nom. Bot., ed. 3, 37. 1797; Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 616. 1797; Ruíz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. 1: 50. 1798; Turton in J. F. Gmel., Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 219. 1802; H. C. Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1809; Roem. & Schult. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 [Stuttg.], 3: 101 & [535]. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Cham., Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 429. 1839; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 2: 113 (1862) and 3: 190. 1863; Bocq., Rev. Verbénac. 113 & 190. 1863; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 47 (1893) and pr. 1, 2: 160. 1894; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 58 [ser. 4, 11], Mem. 3: 546. 1911; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 4: 217. 1930; LeCointe, Amaz. Bras. III. Arv. & Pl. Uteis, ed. 1, 83. 1934; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 259, 260, 268, 280, 339, 342—346, 472, & 474—476. 1934; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 47 (1946) and pr. 2, 2: 160. 1946; LeCointe, Amaz. Bras. III. Arv. & Pl. Uteis, ed. 2, 97. 1947; Moldenke, Phytologia 5: 95. 1954; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 47 (1960) and pr. 3, 2: 160. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 342—343. 1966; Stafleu, Tax. Lit. 256. 1967; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 14 & 15. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 129, 133, 146, 383, & 384 (1971) and 2: 570 & 848. 1971; López-Pala-

cios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 30. 1973.

Illustrations: Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: pl. 70, fig. 2. 1791.

LeCointe (1947) records the vernacular name, "camaá", for this species, while Lamarck (1792) calls it "aegiphile velu". The F. G. Meyer photograph of the type specimen, cited below, is of an Aublet specimen deposited in the herbarium of the British Museum (Natural History) in London. The Lamarck (1791, 1792) references in the bibliography above are often cited as "Lam. Illustr. 1504. t. 70", but "Illustr. Gen." is the abbreviation of only a subtitle of the work and "1504" refers to the species number in the text, not to a page number.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Aublet s.n. [F. G. Mey. photo 4069] (N—photo of type).

AEGIPHILA VILLOSISSIMA Moldenke

This taxon is now known as A. cordata var. villosissima (Moldenke) Moldenke, which see.

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA Klotzsch

Emended synonymy: Distigma vitelliniflora Klotzsch ex Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 123, in syn. 1845. Aegiphila cuspidata Mart. ex Schau., Linnaea 20: 483. 1847; A. DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847. Aegiphila cuspidata var. parviflora Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847. Aegiphila elata Cham. ex Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287, in syn. 1851 [not A. elata Sw., 1788]. Aegiphila cuspidata var. grandiflora Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288. 1851. Aegiphila aequinoctialis Mart. ex Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288, in syn. 1851. Aegiphila cuspidata Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 107, nom. nud. 1896. Aegiphila cuspidata Mart. & Schau. ex Chod., Plant. Hassler. 2: 504. 1904. Aegiphila compacta Mart. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 296, in syn. 1937. Aegiphila stricta Sellow ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 4, in syn. 1940 [not A. stricta Rusby, 1920].

Additional & emended bibliography: Cham., Linnaea 7: 114. 1832; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 123. 1845; Schau., Linnaea 20: 483. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287—288, 307, & [309—310]. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: 190. 1863; Bocq., Rev. Verbénac. 190. 1863; Pritzel, Icon. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 712--713. 1877; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46 & 27. 1893; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; H. H. Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 107. 1896; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 4: 1168 & 1169. 1904; Briq., Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genèv. 7-8: 318. 1904; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Plant. Hassler. 2: 504. 1904; Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surinam. 403. 1906; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 58 [ser. 4, 11], Mem. 3: 547. 1911; Herzog, Meded. Rijksherb. Leid. 29: 48. 1916; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 259, 279,

421--426, 449, & 471--477. 1934; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46 & 47. 1946; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 168. 1958; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 46 & 47. 1960; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 704, 705, 717, & 720. 1960; Rizzini in Ferré, Simpos. Sôbre Cerrado 107. 1962; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.6: 455. 1963; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 343. 1966; Angely, Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: i & 828, map 1371. 1971; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 146, 181, 184, 354, 378, 379, 382, 383, & 477 (1971) and 2: 767 & 848. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 23: 315 (1972), 25: 229 & 414 (1973), and 27: 151. 1973; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 18 & 48. 1973.

Bert found this plant flowering in May in Paraguay. Macbride (1960) includes this species in his discussion of the genus as it occurs in Peru, but calls it "...A 4-meter shrub that in Peru has been confused with A. filipes and A. chrysantha; it seems possible, if Moldenke's specific lines are accurate, that the Klotzsch plant is not in Peru, at least typically." Thus far, I have seen no material of it from Peru.

The Prance, Steward, Ramos, & Farias 9838, distributed as A. vitelliniflora, is actually A. microcalycina Moldenke.

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 3269 (F--686585); Warming s.n. [Lagoa Santa] (F--667256). Guanabara: Gaudichaud 107 (P). PARAGUAY: Bert 1362 (N).

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA var. EGLERI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 343. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 147 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

AEGIPHILA WIGANDIOIDES Lundell

Additional bibliography: E. J. Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 11: 5. 1953; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 343. 1966; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.11: 504. 1967; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 66 (1971) and 2: 848. 1971.

Breedlove describes this plant as a tree, 60 feet tall, and found it growing on a slope with Liquidambar, Quercus, and Pinus, at 5100 feet altitude, fruiting in April.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Breedlove 9665 (Z).